

Unit Eleven

Vocabulary

Finding your culture

ابحث عن ثقافتك

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bilingual	يتحدث لغتين	powerful (adj)	قوي	nationalities	جنسيات
dominant (n)	مهيمن - مسيطر	noticeable	ملحوظ		جار
identity (n)	هوية	fluently (adv)	بطلاقة	signs	علامات
mother	اللغة الاساسيه	common	عام - شامل	decision	قرار
multicultural	متعدد الثقافات	language (n)	أساسي	influence	تأثير
multilingual	متعدد اللغات	Switzerland	سويسرا	majority	الاغلبيه
raise (v)	يربى	Belgium	بلجيكا	planet	كوكب
customs (n)	عادات	community	مجتمع	Interview (v)	يقوم بمقابله
beliefs (n)	معتقدات	obviously	بوضوح	Expert (in- on)	خبير
Characteristic	مميزات - خصائص	kids (n)	اطفال	facts	حقائق
unique (adj)	فريد من نوعه	precious (adj)	ثمين	the world's	سكان العالم
widely	التحدث به على	imagine (v)-d	يتخيل	report	يبلغ - تقرير
deep-seated	راسخ - متأصل	benefits (n)	فوائد	bilingual	عقل ثنائي
clear-cut (adj)	محدد - واضح	Brain	وظائف المخ	beneficial	مفيد
Well-known	معروف	ability (n)	القدره	limited	محدد
well-balanced	متوازن	focus	تركيز الانتباه	Elderly	كبير السن
dialects	لهجات	mental tasks	مهام عقلية	patients	المرضى
truck	شاحنه	culture (n)	ثقافه	mental illnesses	امراض عقليه
oasis	واحه	tips (adj)	نصائح	monolingual	قراء يتحدثوا
Siwi	اللهجه السيويه	birth (n)	ميلاد	All in all	على وحه
The United Nations	الامم المتحده	researchers	باحثون	conclusions	نتائج
classify	يصنف	mix (v)-ed	يخلط	theatre	مسرح
endangered	معرض للخطر	temporary	مؤقت	obelisk	مسله
convince	يقنع	stick to (n)	يلتزم ب	generosity	الكرم
survive	ينجو من الموت	Teenagers (n)	مراهقون	actor	ممثل
adults	بالغين	keen to (adj)	شغوف ب	perform	يؤدي
minorities	الاقليات	advantages	مميزات	furniture factory	مصنع اثاث
linguistic	لغوي	issues (n)	قضايا - مواضيع	damage	يتلف
Nobiin	اللغة النوبيه	estimate	يحدد	tombs	مقابر
Bedawi	اللغة البدويه	figure	شكل - شخصيه	bury	يدفن
population	السكان	formally	رسميا	funeral mask	قناع الدفن
isolated	معزول	preserve	يحفظ	The Rosetta	حجر رشيد
located in	تقع في	minority	اقلية	event	حدث
inhabitants	السكان	progress	تقدم	Square	ميدان
unique	فريد من نوعه	Slow down	يهدى ء	represent	يمثل
traditions	تقاليد	multiculturalism	التعدديه الثقافيه	attend	يحضر
date back	يرجع الي	ancestors	اجداد	Festival	مهرجان
sociolinguist	عالم لغة اجتماعي	pride	فخر - كبرياء	hold	يعقد
thesis	افتراض	immigrant	مهاجر	initiative	مبادره
relatives	اقارب	traditions	تقاليد	tour	يتجول
describe	يصف	heritage	تراث	embrace	يحتضن
influence	تأثير	open-minded	متفتح العقل	roots	جذور - اصول
classmates	زملاء الفصل	mention (v)	يذكر	identity	هوية
Shape (v)	يشكل	aspects (n)	اشكال	passionate	عاطفي - متحمس
cases	حالات	a sense of identity	احساس بالهويه	Extend	يمد - يمتد
Thanks to	بفضل	a sense of humor	احساس بالفكاهه	Mixture	خليط

Definitions

multiculturalism	The belief that it is important and good to include people or ideas from many different countries , races.	التعددية الثقافية
Armenian	Spoken by the people of Armenia , a country in southwest of Asia.	ارميني
bilingual (adj)	able to speak two languages fluently	يتحدث لغتين
multilingual (adj)	able to speak a number of languages	يتحدث لغتين أو أكثر
identity (n)	characteristics which can be used to show that a person is unique and like no one else. The qualities and attitudes that a person or group of people have, that make them different from other people.	الهوية
mother tongue (n)	the first language you learn as a baby	اللغة الأساسية
multicultural	including people with many different customs and beliefs	متعدد الثقافات
raise	to help a child grow up	يربي - يرفع
dominant (v)	more powerful and noticeable influence	مهيمن
Bedouin	spoken by the Bedouin people	لغة البدو
Berber	local Berber dialect	لغة البربر
French	spoken by the people of France	اللغة الفرنسية
Greek	to change who you are, e.g. by starting a different job	اللغة اليونانية
Italian	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	اللغة الإيطالية
Nubian	spoken by the Nubian people	اللغة النوبية
ancestors	A member of you family who lived a long time ago.	الأجداد
embrace	Put your arms around someone and hold them in a friendly or loving way. - eagerly accept a new idea, opinion ,religion	يحتضن
pride	A feeling you are proud of something that you or someone connected with	الفخر
roots	Your relations to a place as you were born there or your family used to live there	الجذور - الأصل
immigrant	Someone who enters another country to live there.	مهاجر

Expressions

make up	يكون - يشكل	it is a well-known fact	حقيقته معروفة
An article on the benefits of.....	مقاله على فوائد	Perform mental tasks	يؤدي مهام عقلية
A text on Egyptian culture	نص عن الثقافة	an opinion essay	مقال رأي
A post on a cultural heritage	منشور في منتدى	stick to	يلتزم ب
a multicultural festival	تراث ثقافي	a little later than	متأخر عن قليلا
grow up	مهرجان متعدد الثقافات	keen to do	شغوف ان يفعل
Take pride in	ينمو / يكبر	minority dialects	لهجات الاقليات
dominant language	يفخر ب	it is said that	يقال ان
it's obviously important	لغة مهيمنة	has a big influence on	له تأثير كبير على
imagine (+ v.+ing or n)	مهم جدا	advantages to being	مميزات لكونك
a colourful Berber flag	يتخيل	as a second language	كلغة ثانية
	علم البربر الملون	The Berbers of Siwi	بربر سيوه

a local Berber dialect	لهجه البربر المحلية	linguistic minorities	الاقليات اللغوية
Link to	مرتبط ب	isolated places on	اماكن معزوله في
cultural roots	اوصول ثقافيه	on the language in the oasis.	في اللغة في الواحه
limited to learning	محدود في التعلم	memory skills for	مهارات الذاكره
Alzheimer's disease	مرض الزهايمر	a Cultural Festival	مهرجان ثقافي
completely damaged	تالف تماما	surprised to	مندهش ان يسمع
a multicultural celebration	احتفال ثقافي	a language expert	خبير لغه
stay (be)connect to (with)	يكون علي ارتباطك مع	keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال
the beauty of life	جمال الحياه	move away from	ينتقل بعيدا عن
cultural influences	تأثيرات ثقافيه	passionate about	شغوف بخصوص
your family's roots	اصول العائله	make me laugh	يجعنتي اضحك
international culture	الثقافه الدوليه	typical of	نموذجي لـ
share with	يشارك في	familiar with	متوافق مع
Chinese and Irish culture	الثقافه الصينيه	at an early age	في سن مبكره
I was home-sick	مشتاق لـ	An Irish immigrant	مهاجر ايرلندي
Reached the top of his	يصل الي قمه حياته	End up making it	ينتهي به الامر
tend to	يميل الي	a few years ago	من سنوات قليله
make friends	يصادق	Extended stay	اقامه ممتده

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
extend	يمتد	extension	مد - امتداد	extensible	قابل للمد
immigrate	يهاجر	immigration	هجره	Immigrant	مهاجر
identify	يتعرف علي	identity	هويه	identical	مطابق
benefit	يستفيد	benefit	افاده	beneficial	نافع
dominate	يسيطر علي	dominance	هيمنه	dominant	مهيمن
believe	يعتقد	belief	اعتقاد - ايمان	believable	يمكن تصديقه
influence	يؤثر علي	influence	تأثير	influential	مؤثر
		fluency	طلاقه	fluent	طليق

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
similarities	تشابه	likeness	differences	اختلاف
fascinating	رائع - ساحر	Charming- magical	repellent	منفر - بغيض
immigrant	مهاجر	alien - foreigner	Native- citizen	مواطن
international	عالمي	Global - world- universal	National - local	اهلي - محلي
traditions	تقاليد	customs		
ancestors	اجداد	ascendants	descendants	احفاد
open-minded	متفتح العقل	Intelligent - rational	Intolerant - pig-headed	غير متسامح
majority	الاغليه	plurality	minority	الاقليه
dominant	مهيمن	controlling - predominant	recessive - weak	متنحيه - ضعيفه
fluently	بطلاقه	efficiently	Difficultly- insufficiently	صعوبه

common	شائع	mutual - popular	individual - uncommon	فردى / غير شائع
precious	ثمين	priceless - invaluable	worthless	عديم القيمة
deep-seated	عميق الجذور	stable - solid	superficial	سطحي
benefits	فوائد	profit - advantages	disadvantages	صغير
Clear-cut	واضح	Obvious - straightforward	Vague - uncertain	غامض – غير مؤكد
Well-balanced	متوازن	Reasonable - rational	Soft - yielding	لين - عائد
Well-known	معروف	Famous - popular	Unknown - ordinary	غير معروف

Language Notes

1- another + اسم مفرد يحد / one (= one more / a different one)

- This book is wonderful. I'll buy another one to my best friend.
- **another + (few / number : two, three,...)**
- He has spent three days in Egypt. He wants to stay another two weeks.
- **another of + اسم الجمع**
- His birthday party was prepared by another of his friends.
- The gold watch was a present from another of his girlfriends.
- **other + اسم جمع يعد / (و أحيانا اسم لا يعد)**
- The chairman wants to discuss the problem with other workers .
- I need other information to understand the rule . (غير معدودة)
- **others + v. يمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة**
- Some students are clever; others are lazy.
- Some doctors are cleverer than others.

2- habit عادة (شخصية)

- I always get up early. It is a very good habit.**

عرف سائد في المجتمع

It is the custom of the Egyptian women to marry in white.

-traditions **تقالید او فکر موروث**

It is one of the football traditions that the national anthem is played before starting the game.

3- advantages of + الشيء - advantages to + الشخص

- What are the advantages of the internet?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of tablets to students

4- Raise / raised/ raised (T) (یربی - یرفع - یجمع مال) یلیها مفعول

- Students raise their hands if they want to ask questions. **يرفع**
- The government does its best to raise the standard of living. **يرفع مستوى المعيشة**
- The Resala charity raised a lot of money for building a hospital. **يجمع**
- Raise your voice I can't hear you . **ارفع صوتك**
- The doctor's smile has raised our hopes.
- The members of the club raise the subject of the dirty gardens in the current meeting.

Rise / rose / risen (I) لا يليها مفعول (يرتفع - ينهض - تشرق)

= (go up, increase بزداد , stand up ينهض / يقف , get out of bed يستيقظ)

The prices of the necessary needs in Egypt are rising all the time. يزداد

Smoke rose from the factory. There was a fire. يتصاعد

The sun rises at around 6 a.m. تشرق

- **rise (n.)** ارتفاع / زيادة (increase / increase in wages زيادة في الأجور)

There was a sudden rise in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع

He got a rise in his salary so he was happy last year. زيادة في الأجر

5- toddler (السن 1 - 2 سنة) الطفل الذي تعلم المشي

- A child who has just learned to walk is a toddler.

teenager = adolescent (السن 13 الى 19 سنة) مراهق

- Children aged 13 to 19 are teenager.

youth = young people شباب

The police arrested several youth who were fighting.

6- (be) keen on متحمس لـ

- He likes playing football. - He is keen on playing football. - He is keen to play football.

(be) fond of مغرم بـ

- He is fond of playing football.

(be) interested in مهتم بـ

- He is interested in playing football.

7- experience تجربة حياتية - I had some interesting experiences while my travels.

- **experience v.** يمر بشيء - She experienced the worst time of her life in the hospital.

- **experiment** تجربة علمية - Teachers carry out simple experiments in the laboratory.

8-too.....to

.....مصدر ... toصفة / ظرف too جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي)

The mobile was too expensive to buy.

- The test was too difficult to answer. - He speaks too quickly to understand

6- Profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس

- He left the teaching profession to set up his own business.

- Work العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع

- Ali's work involves a lot of travelling. - I have a lot of work to do.

♦ إذا جُمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية:

- a work of art • works of art

- The Great Wall Of China is an amazing work of engineering عمل هندسي رائع

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering أعمال هندسية رائعة

-Job: وظيفة (تجمع) و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال

-When she left college, she got a job as a secretary.

-Career: المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

-He has a long career in army.

post: وظيفة مهمة

- She has got the post of sales manager.

7- Not only + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل اساسي but also... (الجملة الثانية تناسب زمن الجملة الاولى)

-Not only does he come on time but also he is active.

Not only do countries sell goods but also ideas.

Not only has he got a car but also a big house.

Not only did he meet the manager but also he got the job.

He not only helped Ali but he gave him money as well.

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LISTENING TEXT

1)
If you visit a small glossy square in the heart of Dublin in Ireland every August, you might just discover a large part of the rest of the world. Mountjoy Square Park is a place where, for the past several years, an event called the Festival of Nations has been held to celebrate their multicultural nature that has characterized the city of Dublin for centuries. It is a chance for all the different nationalities who live in Dublin to come together and share their culture. Paul McAuliffe, who is the mayor, is responsible for this initiative^ said that, ever since the Vikings, the people of Dublin have welcomed visitors to the island and enjoyed the differences they have brought. Over 40 different nations are represented in the festival, and each nation offers activities for children and adults, which provides a unique experience of their culture. It is usually attended by over 7000 visitors, who can enjoy 6 hours of singing and dancing from each of the various nations.

There're also international food stores, workshops, children's entertainment and displays which celebrate the diversity and feeling of being together and all in one small space. There's something for everyone. So, if you would like to walk from Tanzania to Moldova in just a few steps, I would recommend you visit the Festival of Nations, where you can tour the world in a few hours.

2)

Hamid : Hi, Mounir! How are you ? I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?

Mounir : Hi, Hamid! Yes, everything's great. We've been in the village with my grandparents for the whole summer.

Hamid Oh, no! I bet that must have been boring.

Mounir That's what I thought at first, but it was really interesting.

Hamid Really! What did you do?

Mounir Well, it was thanks to my grandfather that I had such a great time. He's brilliant at telling stories, and due to his great memory, he kept us entertained every evening.

Hamid Oh! I love a good story.

Mounir Me, too! He's had lots of wonderful experiences not only because he used to travel a lot, but also because he loves talking to new people and especially older people.

Hamid Why does he prefer talking to older people?

Mounir He says it's because they can tell him details and stories about the past which history books don't include. I felt very fortunate to learn so much about our families past and compare just how things have changed since he was my age. Some of his stories are really funny.

Hamid Oh! It certainly sounds interesting! You're very lucky to be able to hear about the past from someone who has lived it too.

Mounir Yes, and I started writing down his stories. Now the rest of my family want to read them. The funniest story is about a time he went ...

Fact File(1)

Interesting facts about world languages:

1. **Brazil**, which is the world's largest **Portuguese-speaking nation** has more than 160 languages and dialects

(2). In Spain most people who speak **Catalan** at home, also **speak Spanish**. In **Ireland**, where most people now speak English, **the official language Irish Gaelic** is dying.

3. **The Netherlands**, whose **population** is around 17,000,000, has more than 16,000,000 English speakers - over 90% of the population.

5 ways to stay connected with(1) your cultural roots

- Speak it – try to learn some of the language.
- Eat it – you can learn a lot about the culture through its food. Cook it and share it with others.
- Learn it – Read about your heritage. Knowing about your family's roots helps build a sense of identity, and bring you closer to older relatives.
- Embrace your culture – take pride in your family identity. That's the beauty of life; we are all different.
- See it – Travel to where your ancestors come from.

Class forum

Please leave your comment My father is **Irish** and my mother is **Chinese**, so I am **fortunate** to have two cultures to explore. The best thing about being part of a **multicultural family** is that we **tend to be open minded** about new **cultural experiences**. My parents have **shaped** me into the person I am today, and the cultures they have **shared with** me have a big impact on how I see the world and what I am **passionate about**. My mum says that I am definitely my father's daughter because we both love **soup** and **rock music**, which are popular in Ireland, and we share the same Irish **sense of humour**. I've never been to Ireland, but I've read a lot about it. One of my favourite **authors** is Roddy Doyle, an Irish writer, who makes me **laugh**. Through his books, I've learned about the **typical** Irish sense of humour. It's **thanks to** my mum that I am lucky to have grown up using **chopsticks** and eating rice. I am **familiar with** the traditions of the Chinese culture, not only because my mum celebrates them, but because my parents introduced them to me at an early age. I have also started to learn **Cantonese** due to my mum, who is from Hong Kong. What are your main **cultural influences**?

832 spoken languages on one island!

The **benefits** of learning another language are well-known, but I was surprised to hear just how common it is to be **bilingual** or multilingual. I recently **interviewed** a **Language expert** called Bill Shannon who explained the **advantages** of being bilingual and gave me some interesting facts too. He told me that research has shown that about 40 - 43% of the world's population are bilingual. He also told me that one of the places which speaks the most languages in the world is Papua New Guinea which is reported to use an amazing 832 languages on the island! The most **widely-spoken** mother tongue is **Mandarin Chinese**, followed by Spanish, English and Arabic in the fifth place. But there is no need to learn only these languages to get the benefits of a bilingual brain. Learning any second language is beneficial and will also make learning a third language even easier! However, the benefits are not only limited to learning. Elderly bilingual patients have been shown to suffer from certain mental illnesses, such as Alzheimer's disease, less than their monolingual peers. All in all, I think the conclusions are clearcut. Being bilingual brings benefits!

My extended stay(1) in Luxor by Robert Murphy

Ten years ago, when I thought about going on a short holiday to Egypt I never realised I would

end up making it my home but here I am! When I first arrived in Luxor on a Saturday morning in July I was **amazed** by the **sights**, sounds and smells of the busy city centre. I took a **carriage ride** round town and immediately **fell in love with** the place. After two weeks, I decided to **rent** a flat and look for work. After **a while**, I was teaching English and my students were very interested in learning about my culture. But I soon realised that I was a little **home-sick**. I found a great website to find other people living **abroad**. If you **sign up**, you can search for people of different **nationalities** living in cities all round the world. I found other Irish **expatriate** living in Luxor and a few of us arranged to meet up once a week I now have a great **mixture** of friends and I do different **activities** with different groups. With my Irish friends we play traditional Irish music together and **share** stories and **memories** of **our childhoods**. I also have a group of Egyptian friends, who I go for long walks with, to discover the city and **countryside**. What really helped me to find friends in Luxor was **participating in** different **multicultural** groups and doing different activities. I now have a **wide range** of friends from many countries and while I love the **Egyptian culture**, I am still in **touch with my roots** through my Irish friends here in the city.



Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

- 1- Our world is changing every day so we should keep ournot to lose our values.
a) character b) personality c) identity d) feature
- 2- Liverpool has a lot of players from i six different nationalities. It is very
a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
- 3 - My brother speaks English and French fluently. He is.....
a) bilingual b) multicultural c) talkative d) powerful
- 4 A lot of charities.....money to help the poor people.
a) rise b) arouse c) raise d) arise
5. Arabic is thelanguage in most Arab countries. Nearly all people use it.
a)cultural b) bilingual c) dominant d) related
- 5 .Some international schools have signs in three different languages. they are aschool.
a) multilingual b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
- 6- To be a doctor, you should have a.....goal. You have to be good at using English.
a) wide- spoken b) clear-cut c) dominant d) deep-seated
7. Doctors who always smilethe hopes of the patients.
a) rise b) arouse c) raise d) arise
8. Nowadays Facebook , Instigam and other social media sites haveeffect on all people especially the young.
a) control b) minor c) ordinary d) dominant
9. Some countries don't begin teaching another language in their schools until students be fluent in theirlanguage.
a) mother b) multilingual c) tongue d) bilingual
10. We shouldour children to speak more than a language.
a) grow b) arise c) rise d) raise
12. Some interpreters speak a lot of languages fluently. They are.....
a) quickly b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
13. There are some.....that make some countries more developed more than the others.
a) disadvantages b) demerits c) characteristics d) obstacles
- 14.Our neighbor speaks English..... He lived in London for a long time.
a) fluently b) freely c) horribly d) ordinary
15. Most countries are interested in education as it has ainfluence ontheir progress.
a) fluently b) multilingual c) slowly d) powerful
16. Luxor hasmonuments. No part in the world has monuments like it.

- a) clever b) normal c) unique d) ordinary
17. The past events have a great effect on our national.....
- a) identity b) intention c) attention d) ideal
18. We shouldour children who have physical disabilities to overcome their problems.
- a) destroy b) embrace c) damage d) neglect
- 19- All countries should their children to be proud of their national heritage.
- a) grow b) arise c) rise d) raise
20. We all should have a sense ofin our army which could cross the Suez Canal and beat Israel.
- a) bride b) proud c) pride d) proudly
- 21.. The.....of decent life aims to change the life of poor people to the better.
- a) priority b) majority c) minority d) initiative
22. Some companies choose the best employees to do thejobs.
- a) fluent b) easy c) charge d) responsible
23. Theof Sham el Nasseim is one of the best occasions that the Egyptians celebrate them.
- a) celebrity b) procession c) feast d) festival
- 24.....are people from thirteen to nineteen years old.
- a) mature b) Toddlers c) Adults d) Teenagers
25. The popularity of football is deep-.....all over the world. No sport can compete it.
- a) sit b) sat c) seated d) seen
- 26.. I can't imagine notvisiting my grandfather every Friday. It's my habit. .
- a) visit b) visiting c) visits d) to visit
- 27.English is the.....spoken language in the world. All people use it when they travel abroad..
- a) generally b) quickly c) widely d) specifically
28. The history of ouris great. We should keep their heritage.
- a) babies b) kids c) disasters d) ancestors
29. We should never forget our culturaland where we come from. It's our origin.
- a) boots b) roots c) boats d) loads
- 30-The mother is the first language you learn as a baby
- a) heart b) liver c) lung d) tongue
31. Switzerland and Belgium are.....countries as their people speak four languages or more.
- a) dominant b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
32. People always keep their in metal safes not to be robbed.
- a) precious b) worthless c) artificial d) darling
33. Ali didn't succeed in his examshis laziness.
- a) because b) sense c) since d) due to
34. The student wasn't allowed to enter the school.....he came late.
- a) because b) sense c) while d) due to
35. Thanks.....our our ancestors, we have a great heritage.
- a) for b) at c) by d) to
- 36..... of his wealthy father, he joined a private university to be a doctor
- a) Because b) Sense c) Due to d) Because
- 37..... his father is wealthy , he joined a private university to be a doctor
- a) because b) sense c) due to d) because of
38. She married when she was only 18.....she was very beautiful.
- a) because b) sense c) due to d) because of
39. being lucky, he wasn't injured in the accident.
- a) because b) sense c) though d) because of
40. Not only a great civilization but also cultural heritage
- a) we had b) did we have c) are we having d) do we have
41. Not only.....high marks but also he came first.
- a) he got b) did he get c) was he getting d) does he get
42. The royal family are.....as their members are going to be kings and princes.
- a) ambiguous b) fortunate c) healthy d) miserable
43. Parents should be careful while dealing with their children as they shape their.....

- a) hardship b) personalities c) influences d) similarities
44..... means more powerful and noticeable influence .
- a) Reclaim b) Dominate c) Strong d) Claim
45- is characteristics that are used to show that a person is unique and like no one else.
- a) Entity b) passion c) Identity d) Pride
46 -person is able to speak a number of languages.
- a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
47. When people enter the police station, they have to show.....theiercard..
- a) credit b) electricity c) identity d) insurance
48. We all should take.....in our country and work hard to be the best.
- a) revenge b) pride c) honour d) notes
49. Teachers at primaries school should..... their students to feel safe.
- a) laugh b) smile c) remember d) embrace
50. We have invited our.....to dinner when my brother married.
- a) ancestors b) relatives c) descendants d) enemies
51- We should enjoy theof nature as it relieves our nerves.
- a) identity b) beauty c) misery d) progress
52- The students at universities are adults, not.....as the students in the seconday schools.
- a) friends b) toddlers c) teenagers d) balanced
53. Young people always add.....to the posts of singers and actors. They admire them
- a) dislikes b) alike c) likes d) unlike
54. Egypt is a.....country. All tourists like visiting it
- a) lucky b) boring c) fascinated d) fascinating
55. Youth should.....friends with good people, not bad ones.
- a) give b) do c) make d) own
56 Students at schoolsto make friends with funny and polite ones.
- a) find b) tend c) rent d) borrow
57. Parents have a great.....on the kids. They like to imitate their parents.
- a) affect b) encouragement c) impact d) influential
58.has become very important for a lot of youth ,especially the Rock and Jazz .
- a) community b) nature c) environment d) music
59-person is able to speak two languages fluently
- a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
60-. In fact, some people grow up in places where four or more languages are
- a) widely spoken b) speaking c) writing d) listening
61- It is important to learn more than a foreign language especially English.
- a) obvious b) obviously c) trivial d)clear
62-Languages are precious and being Arab and Egyptian is so-seated in me .
- a) deep b) shallow c) high d) low
63- The synonym of clear-cut is (ambiguous – mysterious – obvious – hidden)
- 64- It is a well-known fact that being bilingual can improve some brain
- a) works b) organs c) functions d) health
65. The synonym of humour is.....
- a) joking b) sadness c) cruelty d) violence
66. The antonym of humour is.....
- a) joking b) sadness c) joyness d) happiness
67. The most widely-..... mother tongue is Mandarin Chinese , followed by Spanish, English and Arabic in the fifth place.
- a) spoke b) speaks c) speaking d) spoken
68. A research has shown that about 40 - 43% of the world's are bilingual.
- a) population b) pupation c) pollution d) popularity
69. Alzheimer's disease is a.....illness where the patient loses much of his memory.
- a) natural b) physical c) mental d) normal
70. Most people in the Arab world are They speak one language, Arabic.
- a) monolingual b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
71. Our.....are the pharaohs. They lived in Egypt thousands of years ago.
- a) descendants b) grandchildren c) ancestors d) teenagers

- 72- we should follow these tips for raising a well - child .
 a) balance b) imbalance c) balancing d) balanced
- 73- If they mix their two languages, it will be temporary. "Temporary" is the antonym of
 a) impermanent b) permanent c) permanently d) temporarily
- 74- Each Muslim should sticks (on - of - to - at) the Islamic teachings .
- 75- Some bilingual children start speaking a little than other children .We shouldn't worry
 a) late b) so late c) latest d) later
- 76-It is a fact that good education is the reason for the progress of a lot of countries.
 a) good known b) well-known c) well known d) knowing
- 78-What do you know about the history of your family and where they came?
 a) from b) out c) off d) round
- 79- Knowing about your family's helps build a sense of identity .
 a) roads b) roots c) monuments d) souvenirs
- 80- Parents are filled with.....on seeing their children graduating.
 a pride b) proud c) culture d) roots
- 81-You should pride in your family roots .
 a take b) make c) give d) do
- 82-It is unlikely that some countries the ideas of globalization instead of their national identity.
 a) place b) embrace c) displace d) pace
83. We allto beloved country, Egypt.
 a) belong b) own c) possess d) feel
84. We should stay with our cultural roots, not to lose our identity.
 a) lived b) linked c) connected d) contacted
85. Theof culture vary from a society to another, but literature and languages are the most important.
 a) tracks b) scenes c) expressions d) aspects
86. There are some.....and differences between the neighbouring countries.
 a) deviation b) similarities c) disagreements d) opinion
87. We should encourage our children totheir friends the sports interests.
 a) share b) practise c) communicate d) greet
88. We should be openwhen we deal with the problems we face to solve them easily.
 a) eyed b) mended c) brained d) minded
89. I was madeto school to get the tablet I had forgotten there. .
 a) go b) to go c) going d) went
90. Global warming is one of the.....that all peoples should look after them.
 a) objects b) subjects c) issues d) tips
- 91- Bilingual children often take a bit time before they can speak
 a) more b) much c) little d) many
92. The synonym of benefits is.....
 a) disadvantages b) domination c) profit d) values
- 93- I have been enough to visit many friends all over Egypt .
 a) fortune b) fortunately c) luckily d) fortunate
- 94- We tend to be about new cultural experiences .
 a) open-minded b) absent-minded c) minded d) close minded.
- 95- My parents have me into the person Iam today .
 a) shopped b) shaped c) chopped d) recycled
- 96- The cultures they have shared with me have great impacthow I think nowadays.
 a) in b) of c) on d) about
- 97- I am (keen - interested - fond - passionate) about classical music .
- 98- He makes me laugh because he has a sense of (humour - sadness - boredom - dirt)
- 99- I love watching Adel Imam's plays because he makes me
 a) laughing b) laugh c) to laugh d) laughed
- 100- My mumloudly when she saw a mouse in the kitchen!

- a) jumped b) screamed c) whispered d) fainted
 101- I think I need to go on a diet as these trousers are toofor me.
 a) wide b) light c) tight d) baggy
 102- My sister has an extreme fear of injections. She oftenwhen she sees the needle.
 a) faints b) sleeps c) sings d) joys

Grammar

1- Compound adjectives

- Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words.

الصفات المركبة مكونة من كلمتان أو أكثر

These are often: adjective or adverb + past participle.

تتكون غالبا من صفة أو حال + تصريف ثالث

e.g. well-known / clear-cut / well-balanced

• Use a hyphen to link the words together if the adjective is before the noun

نضع واصله لربط الكلمات معا اذا كانت قبل اسم (اسم موصوف)

It is a well-known fact that languages can improve some brain functions.

• Don't use a hyphen if it follows the noun it describes:

لا نستخدم الواصله اذا لم يأتي معها اسم

English is widely spoken all over the world.

هذا الجزء منقول من كتاب (New Genius) شكرا مستر محمد الفقي ومستر محمد الشاذلي

compound adjectives (adjective or adverb + past participle)

1. Adjective + Past Participle

able-bodied قادر جسديا
 absent-minded شارد الذهن
 clear-cut محدد - واضح
 cold-blooded بدم بارد
 deep-seated = deep-rooted راسخ - متأصل
 quick-witted روحانية عالية سريع البديهة
 kind-hearted طيب القلب
 level-headed متزن العقل / رصين
 strong-willed متعدد الجوانب قوي الإرادة

middle-aged منتصف العمر
 much-needed مطلوب بشدة
 narrow-minded ضيق الأفق
 old-fashioned قديم الطراز
 open-minded منفتح العقلية
 high-spirited ذو شعر قصير
 short-haired نقص في العاملين
 short-handed = short-staffed
 many-sided

2. Adverb + Past Participle

brightly-coloured فاتح اللون
 brightly-lit المضاءة
 brightly-patterned بألوان زاهية
 clearly-defined = well-defined واضح المعالم
 deeply-rooted متجذر / راسخ
 densely-populated ذات كثافة سكانية عالية
 highly-qualified درجة عالية من الكفاءة
 highly-respected يحظى باحترام كبير
 highly-valued ذات قيمة عالية
 newly-formed شكلت حديثا

poorly-constructed سيئة البناء
 well-balanced متوازن
 well-behaved حسن تصرف
 well-educated مثقف
 well-known معروف
 well-mannered ذو اخلاق حميدة
 well-rounded حسن النية / جميل
 wholly-owned مملوكة بالكامل
 widely-recognized معترف بها على نطاق واسع
 widely-spoken تحدث على نطاق واسع

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

- Spanish is a language. It is spoken in a lot of countries around the World.
 a. widely-speak b. wide-spoken c. widely-spoken d. widely spoken
- Spanish is It is spoken in a lot of countries around the World.
 a. widely-speak b. wide-spoken c. widely-spoken d. widely spoken
- This article represents an attempt to uncover some of the social, political and

cultural reasons that helped us a lot.

- a. deep seated b. deep-rooted c. deep-seated d. Both B&C
4. The police didn't have evidence that Peter was the criminal.
a. clear-cut b. a clear-cut c. clearly-cut d. clear cut
5. There is not always a distinction between right and wrong.
a. clear-cut b. definite c. clear cut d. both A&B
6. The restaurant is for its friendly atmosphere and excellent service.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
7. He surrounds himself with attractive, intelligent, or people.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
8. Mo Salah became Player when he started to play for Liverpool.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
9. A group of foods together provide a good range of the things you need to stay healthy.
a. good-balanced b. well-balance c. good balance d. well-balanced
10. person is calm and reasonable and shows good judgment
a. A well-balanced b. Well-balanced c. both A&B d. neither A&B
11. The team is very
a. a well-balanced b. well-balanced c. Both A&B d. Neither A&B
12. Malak's young girl who has a lot of energy and enjoys fun and adventure.
a. a high-spirited b. high-spirited c. high spirited d. All are ok
13. Malak's She has a lot of energy and enjoys fun and adventure
a. a high-spirited b. high-spirited c. high spirited d. a high spirited
14. We had lunch in restaurant with décor from the 1950s.
a. old-fashioned b. an old-fashioned c. fashionably d. fashion
15. This area has the highest crime rates in the country.
a. dense populated b. dense population c. densely populate d. densely-populated
16. I can't stand people who are intolerant of new ideas.
a. narrow-mind b. narrow-minded c. narrowly mind d. Both A&C
17. The student who came first in the poetry competition was
a. a well-educated b. well-educated c. well educated d. well education
18. A lot of people are still having trouble finding jobs.
a. a well-educated b. well-educated c. good educated d. well education
19. His comment hurt his sister's feelings.
a. absence mind b. absent mind c. absence minded d. absent-minded
20. She is woman who will not stop until she gets what she wants.
a. a strong-willed b. strong-willed c. strongly will d. strong will

Grammar

RELATIVE CLAUSES الجمل الدالة على الصفة

- جملة الصفة : هي جملة تبدأ عادة بصمير وصل و تستخدم في تحديد اسم سابق لها

- I told you about the woman **who lives next door**.

- Do you know the girl, **who is talking to Tom**?

- صمير الوصل : صمير يربط بين جملتين بهما اسم مشترك لعدم تكراره

- I bought a new car **that** is very fast.

- I'm looking for a secretary **who / that** can use a computer well.

- لاحظ أننا لا نكرر الصمير عندما نستخدم صمير الوصل

- The woman **who** (she) lives across the road is a doctor.

- My uncle, **who** (he) was born in Hong Kong, lived most of his life overseas.

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

❖ تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها وتحل محل الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية .

اسم عاقل	who	(الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
اسم عاقل	whom	(الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اسم غير عاقل	which	(الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
عاقل / غير عاقل	that = 	(الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
اسم مكان	where	(حيث/حيثما) تدل على المكان	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اس وقت / زمان	when	(حينما/عندما) تدل على الزمان	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اسم مالك	whose	(تدل على الملكية)	يأتي بعدها الاسم المملوك وتحل محل ('s / s') أو صفات الملكية (my - his - her - its - our - their)
لا يوجد اسم	what	ما	

who (that) →

- تحل محل عاقل (فاعل أو مفعول) أو اسم مكرر في الجملة الثانية
- يمكن أن يأتي مكانها ضمير الوصل (that) ولا يسبقها حرف جر :

My uncle **who** has an import and export company is a businessman.

The woman **who** lives next door is friendly .

تستخدم **who** لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما **whom** فتحل محل المفعول فقط

The woman **who** was injured in the accident is in hospital.

The boy **whom / who** I wanted to talk to was not at home.

لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that**

The men **with whom** I lived in London were honest.

That's the man **whom / who / that** you are talking about.

That's the man you are talking about.

Which (that) →

تستخدم **which** لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل

- Huda works for a company **which / that** manufactures computers.

- **The shoes which** Nadia bought don't fit very well.

- يمكن أن تستخدم (**which**) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها.

- He came first, **which** made his parents very happy.

- **He was usually late, which** always annoyed his father.

- **We've missed our train, which** means we may be late.

- **Everybody worked really hard and helped tidy up at the end, which** I hadn't expected at all.

- يمكن أن تستخدم حروف الجر قبل (**which**) أو يأتي في أي مكان المناسب في الجملة

- These are the books **about which** she spoke. = - These are the books **which** she spoke **about**.

- The bus **by which** we go to school is very old = - **The bus which** we go to school by is very old.

- يمكن استخدام (**that**) بدلا من (**who / which / whom**)

- **The man that** has been working all day looks very tired.

- **Omer that** you met yesterday is my brother.

- **The food that** you make tastes delicious. - Reham bought a mobile **that** was expensive.

- لا تستخدم حروف الجر قبل (**that**) بل تأتي في المكان المناسب في الجملة:

- I like **the man that** I work for.

- These are **the books that** she spoke about.

- The man **for that** you work is very kind. (X)

- The man **that** you work for is very kind. (✓)

- لاحظ استخدام **that** في الحالات التالية

- I lent her **all** the money **that** she needed.

- Wahid was **the only** friend **that** helped me.

- The fox is **the cleverest** animal **that** I have ever seen.

where

- تستخدم (Where) بمعنى "الذي فيه أو حيث" و تعود علي المكان و لابد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

- This is the room **where** I sleep.
- A school is the place **where** we learn.
- Do you remember **the place where we caught** the train?
- Cairo **is the town where I was born.**

where = in which / at which / to which / from which / about which

- This is the room **in which** I sleep.
- A school is **a place at which** we learn.

when

تستخدم (When) بمعنى "الذي فيه أو عندما" و تعود علي اسم زمان و لابد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

- 1980 is the **year when** I was born.
- Friday is **the day when** we get up late.

When = in / on / at which.....

- Friday is **the day on which (that) we** get up late.
- Six o'clock is **the time at which** I get up.
- England won the world cup in 1996. It was **the year when** we got married.
- I remember my twentieth birthday. **It was the day when the tsunami happened.**

- أحيانا نستطيع أن نحذف ضمير الوصل (**when**)

- England won the world cup in 1996. **It was the year we got married.**
- I remember my twentieth birthday. **It was the day my sister travelled abroad.**

- لاحظ المثال الآتي

- I don't like **August which is very hot.**

- فعل + فاعل + (where) + مكان
 أو أى حرف جر مكاني in + فعل + فاعل + (which) + مكان
 فعل + فاعل + (which) + مكان
- I went to the town **where** I was born.
 - I went to the town **which** I was born **in**.
 - I went to the town **in which** I was born.

- فعل يحدث في هذا المكان + فاعل + (where) + مكان
 فعل لا يحدث في هذا المكان + فاعل + (which) + مكان
 فعل + (which) + مكان
- This is the shop **where** I work. هذا هو المحل الذي فيه أعمل
 - This is the shop **which** I drew. هذا هو المحل الذي رسمته
 - This is the shop **which** is expensive. هذا هو المحل الذي يكون غالي

in
when = at which
on
during

- July is the month **when** we go on holiday.
- July is the month **in which** we go on holiday.

whose

- تستخدم (whose) للملكية و تحل محل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية و هي

my / his / her / its / our / you / their

- We met **a lady whose daughter** has just got married.
- I bought **a house whose walls** were made of glass
- I bought **a house with glass walls.**

هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كفعل و اسم , فإذا استخدمت كاسم فإنها تسبق بـ **whose**

hope / dream / stay / work / end / likes and dislikes

- **Foreigners whose stay** ended should renew it.
- **People whose work** is hard should sleep enough.

What

- تستخدم (what) كضمير وصل بمعنى (the thing that / which)

- We'd better **decide what we** need to buy

= We'd better decide **the thing that we need to buy**

What we saw astonished us.

- **What annoys him** is that his friend always comes late

OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS حذف ضمائر الوصل

- يتم حذف كل من (who - which - whom) عندما يحلوا محل مفعول (إذا جاء بعدهم فاعل)

- This is **the woman who** I helped. = - This is **the woman I** helped.

- يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) في الحالات التالية:

- إذا جاء بعدهما زمن مستمر وفي هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير و (be) ويبقى (v.ing)

- **The boy who is wearing** a red shirt is my son. = - **The boy wearing** a red shirt is my son.

Do you see **the cat which is lying** on the roof? - Do you see **the cat lying** on the roof?

- إذا جاء بعدهم (verb to be) كفعل أساسي وهنا يتم حذف الضمير و (verb to be)

- **The woman who is in this shop**, lent me this pen. - **The woman in this shop** lent me this pen.

- **The girl who is at the supermarket** wants to buy some sweets.

- **The girl at the supermarket** wants to buy some sweets.

- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان بعده (صفة + (be) ..)

- **The girl who was lazy** didn't go to school yesterday. - **The lazy girl** didn't go to school yesterday.

- نحذف ضمير الوصل المتبوع بفعل مبني للمعلوم ونضع الفعل في صورة (v.ing)

I told you **about the woman who lives** next door. - I told you **about the woman living** next door.

- نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده فعل مبني للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا (verb to be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل.

- **The girl who was arrested** yesterday stole clothes from shops.

- **The girl arrested yesterday** stole clothes from shops.

- نستخدم (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل

The first / second / last

- I was the first person who left the ship. = - I was **the first person to leave** the ship.

- لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من **which** إلا إذا وضعنا حرف الجر بعد الفعل

- The train arrived late. I came by it.

- **The house by which I came** arrived late.

- **The train that I came by** arrived late.

لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من جملة الصفة

1- Defining relative clause

جملة صفة محددة للاسم

- هذا النوع يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع **who / which / whom** ولا نستخدم **comma** قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من ضمائر الوصل.

- She is **the woman who / that wrote** two books.

- **The woman who stole** the ring was soon arrested. (who stole the ring is essential information)

- **The man who told me** this refused to give his name.

- **The noise that he made** woke everybody up.

2- Non-defining relative clause

جملة صفة غير محددة للاسم

- في هذا النوع لا تقدم جملة الصفة معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام **comma** قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل ولا نستخدم **that** في هذا النوع

- **Sara's mother, who works** for the national bank, always comes home late.

- **My gardener, who is very pessimistic**, says that there will be no apples this year.

1) Choose the correct answer

1. Fatma won the prize,surprised me a lot.

a) where b) whom c) which d) who

2. The children were playing football broke one of my windows.

a) which b) who c) whom d) when

3. The house I was born has just been demolished.

a) whose b) in where c) in that d) in which

4. Fadi is the man he lives next door.

- a) where b) which c) who d) whom
5. The books are on the table are mine.
- a) where b) who c) which d) whom
6. I can't remember the name of the person I borrowed this pen.
- a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom
7. Alfred Hitchcock worked for many years in Hollywood was born in Britain.
- a) that b) whom c) which d) who
8. The sun is really a star..... is 93 million miles from the earth
- a) which b) whom c) who d) when
9. John Kennedy a very famous American President died in 1963.
- a) who b) that c) who was d) who is
10. He has a beautiful sister name I have forgotten.
- a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
11. Charlie Chaplin, became a very rich man was from a poor family.
- a) where b) who c) that d) which
12. The 1992 Olympics were held in Barcelona,is in the north-east of Spain.
- a) which b) that c) who d) where
13. This is the box I had put my English books.
- a) which b) who c) whom d) where
14. This is the box I had put my English books in.
- a) which b) who c) whom d) where
15. The man..... she had lunch yesterday is her boss.
- a) who b) whose c) with whom d) whom
16. The knife you are cutting the meat belonged to my great grandmother.
- a) where b) which c) with whom d) with which
17. The company he works has gone bankrupt.
- a) for which b) in that c) in where d) which
18. We didn't recognize the people we were looking.
- a) at which b) in whom c) at that d) at whom
19. I can't remember the person I took the money.
- a) from whom b) whom c) who d) whose
20. The professor..... has recently received an award.
- a) respect b) I respect c) whom respect d) which I respect
21. I know the person you are talking about.
- a) whose b) where c) whom d) when
22. The bookstore did not have the book
- a) wanting b) that wanted c) which wanted d) I wanted
23. This is the house I lived when I was younger.
- a) in which b) which c) that d) in where
24. This is the house I lived in when I was younger.
- a) which in b) which c) in that d) where
25. A manmobile was ringing did not know what to do.
- a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
26. I still remember the day I received my first paycheck.
- a) where b) which c) in which d) when
27. At last, the officer we were desperately waiting arrived.
- a) for whom b) whom c) who d) at whom
28. That was the place I'd seen you before.
- a) who b) whose c) which d) where
29. Hannah went to get the book the day before.
- a) I'd lent her b) that I'd lent her it c) which I'd lent it her d) had lent her
30. The rain always reminded her of the city she met her husband
- a) whose b) when c) who d) where
31. Tell me the song makes you feel happiest.
- a) who b) which c) where d) when

32. The meeting will happen in Alex. Please e-mail a list of the lecturesyou want to attend.
a) what b) whose c) when d) that
33. The man fell over in the street and it was his own sister found him there.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
34. The woman son you met is distinguished lecturer.
a) where b) that c) whom d) whose
35. The horse the race belongs to an Irish woman.
a) to win b) won c) that win d) winning
36. A woman daughter was crying tried to calm her.
a) whose b) whose her c) who d) whom
37. Can you name the country was the birthplace of Mozart?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
38. Can you name the country Mozart was born?
a) where b) which c) whom d) that
39. The factory closed last week had been there for 70 years.
a) what b) whose c) when d) that
40. Have you read about the schoolgirl started her own business and is now a millionaire?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
41. Maha says that the house Tamer has bought has a beautiful garden
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
42. A police officer car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
43. Lots of people walk in the park..... I jog every morning.
a) whose b) which c) who d) where
44. What's the name of the river goes through the town?
a) which b) where c) when d) who
45. The robber stole the car in front of the supermarket.
a) was parked b) which were parked c) which parked d) parked
46. Do you know anybody wants to buy a car?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
47. Bill Clinton,.....was President of the USA, has only one daughter.
a) who b) which c) whom d) that
48. She always asks me questions are difficult to answer.
a) whose b) when c) which d) where
49. The boy next to me in class is very clever.
a) which sits b) whom sits c) sitting d) sat
50. Show me the road to the railway station.
a) leading b) which leading c) leads d) lead
51. I don't like people never stop talking.
a) who b) which c) whom d) whose
52. Have you seen the money was on the table?
a) when b) where c) who d) that
53. Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?
a) whose b) when c) which d) what
54. She apologized to the boy glasses got broken.
a) where b) which c) whose d) that
55. Christopher Columbus was the sailor discovered America.
a) what b) whom c) who d) which
56. The lady son plays football with me is the head teacher of my school.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
57. The house I was born is now for sale.
a) where b) whose c) which d) whom
58. Charles Dickens, was an English author, wrote many interesting novels.
a) what b) whom c) who d) which
59. London, is on the river Thames, is the capital of the United Kingdom.
a) what b) where c) who d) which
60. Yesterday we found a wallet..... was empty.
a) which b) who c) whom d) what
- 61-My penfriend, (who - that - where - when) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.